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J. H. KIRKHAM,
Raleigh N. C.
1st, 1850. 88

OS AND CUSTOMERS,
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Silvester Smith, it will hence-
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Made Clothing,
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J. J. BIGGS.
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ew Goods!
TEMBER, 1850.
Scott & White,
and Retail Dealers in
FANCY DRY GOODS,
St., Petersburg, Va.
to announce to our friends and
that we are now in possession of

D FANCY DRY GOODS,
assortment of the most fashiona-
and Domestic Fabrics, suited to
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BLES, SCOTT & WHITE.
). 77

SE PAINTING.
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as an excellent and skilful
use Painter,
, that he will hire him out by the
al terms. Persons desiring his
e apply to Mills H. Brown, in
subscriber, at Fish Dam, Wake.
CALVIN J. ROGERS.
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BLAKE'S
Fire Proof Paint,
ingular substance, in a few months
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Brick, Wood, or roofs of Wood or
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Rail Road Depots Bridges, Steam-
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just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
97

NRY HARRISS,
AND MATTRESS MAKER.
spectfully inform the Public, tha
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sses of all kinds—including the
SPECK AND COTTON MATTRESS,
d a perfect luxury, either in Sum-
Also.
NGES, EASY CHAIRS,
&c.,
very style to order.
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IOMASTOWN LIME,
ed and for Sale by
R TUCKER & SON.
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THE DAILY REGISTER.

VOL. LII. RALEIGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1851. NO. 40.

THE DAILY REGISTER.

SEATON GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays at $4 per annum in advance; $4,50 if not paid within six months; and $5 if not paid until the expiration of the year.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued every Wednesday at $2,50 if paid within four months; otherwise $3.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

RALEIGH POST OFFICE.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail—By Rail Road, Due daily at 1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m.

Southern—Two-horse stage, due daily at 11 a. m., closes at 12 m.

Greensborough—Four-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., and closes Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m.

Newbern—Four-horse stage, due Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., and closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Turborough—Two-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 p. m., closes Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p. m.

Pittsborough—Two horse stage, due Monday and Thursday at 7 p. m., and closes Saturday and Tuesday at 9 p. m.

Roxborough—One-horse mail, Due Friday at 9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p. m.

Holly Springs—Horse Mail, due Monday at 4 p. m., and closes Thursday at 9 p. m.

Letters should be in the Office fifteen minutes before the time of closing.

The Office will be open every day, except Sunday, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 9 p. m.

On Sunday, it will be open from 8½ to 9½ a. m., and one hour directly after the departure of the Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,

UP STAIRS,
SMITH'S BUILDINGS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.
NO ADMITTANCE WITHIN THE BAR!!

Rates	First 10 words,	E'h addi'l w'd.
Raleigh to Petersburg,	30 cts.	2
" " Richmond	32 "	2
" " Washington	44 "	2
" " Baltimore	54 "	3
" " Philadelphia	74 "	5
" " New York	84 "	6
" " Fayetteville	21 "	1
" " Cheraw	28 "	1
" " Charleston	50 "	3
" " Macon	97 "	5
" " Montgomery	116 "	6
" " Mobile	138 "	7
" " New Orleans	172 "	9

And all the places on this and other lines of communication in proportion to distance.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Second Floor, Smith's Block, adjoining Telegraph Office.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Opposite the Post Office—under Odd Fellows Hall.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
Board Meets at 11 O'clock.
BANKING HOURS FROM 10 TO 2.
W. H. JONES, Cashier.
F. C. HILL, Teller.

Exchange, Baltimore, Philadelphia and N. York, 1 per ct. premium.

Virginia and South Carolina money Bankable, of the denomination of $5 and upwards.

BANK OF THE STATE.

OFFICERS OF THE BANK.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't.
Charles Dewey, Casher,
Seymour W. Whiting, Teller
Daniel DuPre, Bookkeeper,
Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.

Hours of business from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
DISCOUNT DAY, WEDNESDAY.
Board of Directors meet at 10 a. m.

BANK RATES FOR SELLING EXCHANGE.

Sight Checks on New York	½	per cent.	Premium.
" " " Philadelp'ia	½	" "	"
" " " Baltimore	½	" "	"

Notes of the South Carolina and Virginia Banks received.

J. D. WILLIAMS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE,
NORTH CAROLINA.
July 19th, 1850.

NEW BOOK STORE,

POMEROY & O'NEAL.
No, 16, Fayetteville St., Nearly Opposite the Post Office.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books, generally, Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationery of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices; prices which we are confident must give entire satisfaction. Call and examine.

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.
Dec., 9th, 1850. 95

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership in a general business as

Booksellers and Stationers,

and will continue to carry on the business under the name and Firm of

POMEROY & O'NEAL.
Raleigh, December 9th, 1850. 99

WISTARS BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

A large supply of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry just received and for sale by

P F PESCUD.
Dec. 9th, 1850. 99
☞ Standard copy.

AYERS CHERRY PECTORAL.

A fresh supply of Ayers Cherry Pectoral just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO

A Large supply of Linseed Oil just to hand at Pescud's DRUG STORE.
Dec. 9th, 1850. 99
☞ Standard copy.

BANK OF THE
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months—payable at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in January next and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, December 11th, 1850. td 100
Star, Times, and Standard copy.

See R. R. R. R.*

To the Citizens of N. Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from 35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.
Raleigh, Nov. 8. 1850. 90

* Royal Raleigh Ringtail Rousers.

SOUTHERN REGALIA DEPOT!

P. HORTON KEACH,
No. 91, Main Street, Richmond, Va.,

MANUFACTURER of Masonic, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, American Mechanics, Druids, Red Mens, and all other societies *REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, SIGNALS,* &c., also, *Costumes, Robes, Sashes, Jewels,* and all other Equipments on hand and made to order at short notice; and in fact, every convenience for travelling, in the way of

HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C.,

will be supplied on the most favorable and accomodating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, good

HORSES, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &C.,
FOR SALE.

And persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week, or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the East of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their power to merit public patronage and favor.

BUFFALOE & COOKE

N. B.—Having secured the services of Mr. HENRY MESEKE, familiarly connected with the different orders, and well known in Baltimore as a *superior workman* in the above line, I am now prepared to compete with any establishment in the U. States, in either style, quality or price.

Orders from abroad respectfully solicited.
December 2nd, 1850.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the Fourth day of January 1851, and continue 'till the 7th of June.

For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.
December 4th, 1850 98
☞ Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Chronicle, Commercial and Journal, Wilmington, Newbernian, Watchman, Salisbury, N. S. Whig, Washington, Old North State, E. City, Petersburg Intelligencer, Norfolk Herald and National Intelligencer, will insert five times, and send their bill to A. S

Livery Stables!

THE Subscribers, take occasion to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will carry on the business, in all its branches, at the same stand; and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact, every convenience for travelling, in the way of

HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C.,

will be supplied on the most favorable and accomodating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, good

HORSES, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &C.,
FOR SALE.

And persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week, or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the East of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their power to merit public patronage and favor.

BUFFALOE & COOKE

FEMALE SEMINARY,
Warrenton, N. C.

THE ninth Term of this School will commence on the 15th of January 1851 and terminate the first week in November.

Terms as follows, per session of five months:

Board,	$50 00
English Tuition,	12 00
French,	10 00
German,	10 00
Music on Harp and use of instrument,	35 00
Music on Piano and use of instrument,	23 00
Music on Guitar and use of instrument,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil colors,	15 00
Washing and Fuel,	6 00

Useful and Ornamental Needle work free of charge.

No extra charge whatever will be made. Books, Stationary, &c., furnished at the lowest retail prices.

It is particularly desirable that pupils should be present at the commencement of the session, as studies will then be arranged and classes formed.

All articles of clothing must be marked with the owners name in full.

A circular containing fuller information will be addressed to all persons who may desire it.

DANIEL TURNER.
Warrenton, January 1st, 1851. 5t—1

Stop the Runaway.

ON Thursday, the 26th, my boy ABE left my house as I supposed to take Christmas, a day or two, but have since found out that a white woman from my neighborhood has disappeared, and it is believed that they have both gone off together, or that she has taken him away under the pretence that he is her slave. The woman had a child some 12 months ago by this same boy, and from all circumstances connected, I have no doubt but she has taken him off.

The woman is about 28 years old, light hair, bony face, tolerably light eyes and has rather a down look, and weighs about 130 pounds. She is supposed to be in the family way at this time. Her name is Mary King, but what name she will assume is unknown.

Abe is about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 160 or 165, has a scar on one of his hands next to his thumb caused by the bite of a hog; he is a black negro and well built, about 30 years old, his front teeth will give way by pressing them, and some two or three of them entirely gone. Sundry articles in the way of clothing, amongst which were a black cloth sack coat, a checkered gingham coat, one pair blue cassimere pants, with red stripes, one pair blue checked pants, and wore off a black silk Hat.

I will give a reward of twenty five dollars to any person that will arrest the said boy Abe and confine him in any Jail within this State or I will give a reward of one hundred dollars for the apprehension and confinement of said boy if taken without the State and the same reward will be given for the arrest and confinement of the said Mary King, if taken up beyond the limits of this State, if found in Company with the boy,

MATHEW McCAULEY.
Chapel Hill N. C., Dec. 28, 1850. 1 w3t

MUSIC STORE.

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most careful and choice collection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandize, embracing

MUSIC,

a large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS,

from the best manufacturers of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

Seraphines and Accordeons, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best Italian Strings Persons wishing to purchase either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS,

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Book; in short, every thing in the Music department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street. K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, December 29th. 6t 1

Law School
AT
HILLSBORO' N. C.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and continue until the 7th of June, following.

Young gentlemen who are desirous of reading Law with the undersigned, will do well to attend at the first of the Session, so that they may be formed into the necessary classes. This will benefit the pupil, as well as lighten the labours of the teacher

The one or the other of the instructors will have charge of the School nearly all the year, and during a portion of the time both will be here to give instruction.

Text-books can be had here at the prices charged by Mr. E. J. Hale, of Fayetteville.

Tuition fees for the whole course of legal instruction will be ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

J. L. BAILEY,
F NASH.
Hillsboro', Dec. 31st, 1850. 1 2m

MR. BARRINGER'S RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, the Southern States of the Union have long acquiesced in a revenue system on the part of the Federal Government, which it was believed would promote the prosperity and independence of the country at large; but which was understood all the while, as peculiarly favoring the mining and manufacturing interests of the North. And whereas, the advantages accruing to that section, by this system, have seemed only to increase the disposition and ability of the non-slaveholding States to persevere in their unconstitutional, unjust and fanatical aggressions upon the domestic institutions of the South.

1st. *Be it therefore Resolved*, that it is the true policy of the slave holding states henceforth to oppose any and all increase in the present rates of duty on foreign imports beyond what may be absolutely necessary for an economical administration of the General Government.

2nd. *Be it further Resolved*, that a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be transmitted to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress with the request that they use their best efforts to carry out the principle herein set forth.

In submitting these resolutions, Mr. Barringer enforced their propriety, substantially as follows:

He commenced by begging the pardon of the Senate for troubling them with these resolutions. It was not his original intention to have said any thing on the slavery question. But he feared the Legislature had been lulled into a false security by the apparent calm at the North. That calm is designed, delusive, deceptive. He felt that the agitation would go on. The South would ultimately have to repel aggression by *action*. He was for doing it *now*. He was for the Union and the compromise. He applauded the efforts of Mr. Webster, Gen. Cass, Mr. Dickinson and others in the late crisis. But they had scarcely been able to stem the swelling tide. What must we expect, when that class of statesmen shall have passed from the scene of life? We have no hopes in the rising generation in the free States of either people or politicians. The great masses then would have to be ultimately *driven* into a sense of returning justice. The South would have to do this by retaliatory measures—a system which would strike at the prosperity of all their great leading interests.

This could be done in part by congressional legislation on the tariff, and such is the object of his resolutions; to this policy there could be no serious objection. But Mr. B. himself went further and was for non-intercourse by this Legislature as recommended by the committee on Slavery. It had been said that non-intercourse would be unpopular at home. Suppose it were so, he solemnly believed that the impending danger was such as to require us all to make sacrifices to avert it, to do our duty and risk consequences. But he entertained a different opinion. He thought a small tax would be so equally divided between the Northern jobber, the home merchant, and the purchaser, that in a pecuniary point of view, it would never be felt among the mass of our people; and yet it would be the most sure and efficient means of bringing the North to its senses. Every merchant and trader who went there, with a copy of the law in his hand, would do more practical good than a host of Union orators or a cargo of congressional speeches. Such a law could be as effectually enforced as the act of the last Legislature taxing money at interest. He had no doubt as to its constitutionality. This will appear by various decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, some of them referred to and approved of in a case in our own Court (Wynne *vs.* Wright 1st Dev. & Bat's. law.

If therefore we wish to perpetuate the Union, we should *act*. If on the other hand, we believe half of what we hear and see in regard to disunion, it is high time we were preparing for the dreadful alternative. Non-intercourse would stop aggress on. If it failed in this, it would prepare us for the worst contingency, by arousing our people and building up our interests at home.

In regard to the various resolutions before the Senate, he had but little to say. He thought that at least an idle mode of warfare on this momentous question. The huge number now before the Legislature (some 70 odd) made the subject in his eye almost ridiculous. When a member of the other House two years since, he predicted that the resolutions then passed (and for which he voted,) would produce no effect on the Free-States. He was in hope North Carolina

would pass no more such resolutions. If she moved at all let her *act*. But he would defer to the better judgment of Senators and concur in the passage of such resolves as might be thought just and proper. He would produce no division in this body.

As to secession, he thought it unconstitutional. And if there was a distinction between that doctrine and the right of revolution or rebellion (which he did not care to argue,) for his life he could not see the practical difference in their consequences.—His idea was, that even if the doctrine of secession be declared, so attached were the people of North Corolina to the Union, that they would never give it up except as a last alternative; and when that dread day comes it will make no difference to them whether their remedy be called secession, revolution or rebellion.

These resolutions (said Mr. B.) are so framed as to involve no party feelings: if they did not accord with the views of the Senate, he had no disposition to press them. His object was to express his own sentiments on this alarming and momentous question.

REMARKS OF MR. HAUGHTON,

Delivered in the Senate, on Secession, &c.

[CONTINUED.]

'That the alledged right of a State to put a *veto* on the execution of a law of the United States, which such State may declare to be unconstitutional, attended (as, if it exist, it must be) with a *cumulative obligation* on the part of the general government, to refrain from executing it; and the further alleged obligation on the part of that government, to submit the question to the States, by proposing amendments, are not given *by the* Constitution, nor do they grow out of any of the *reserved* powers.'

Now, it will appear from these extracts, that Mr. Livingston is speaking, like Mr. Webster, of the "*extreme remedy*" of revolution; else, why speak of the States, taking the chances of the *penalties* that may attach to her act? And why speak of a *Constitutional* as an *extreme remedy?* Why, sir, if secession be a Constitutional remedy, in the case of Vermont, for example, should she think proper to secede, the Constitution and laws in pursuance thereof, (fugitive slave law, for instance,) can no longer operate within her limits and upon her citizens, but, on the contrary, the executive oath to *support* the Constitution forbids the general goverament from interfering with her, and thus the Constitution, which was framed to form a more perfect Union, protects and defends a State *out* of the Union.

The advocates of this theory contend, Mr. Speaker, that secession is a *peaceful* remedy, and peaceful, *because* Constitutional. South Carolina has herself furnished a complete refutation in 1833, and now, to her own theory.—Look at her course in 1833. She was then preparing for a *violent* collision with the General Government; *then* she was asserting the *right* of nullification; *now* that of *secession*. Is she not, at this moment, in the language of a distinguished statesman, "preparing the hearts of her people for war." Yes, sir, drilling and equipping her military, providing munitions of war, and for what?—Simply to exercise a *peaceful* and *Constitutional* remedy! No, sir, no! South Carolina don't believe her own doctrine.

Mr. Speaker, reviewing the history of the States of North and South Carolina, I have been forcibly struck with some remarkable contrasts in their course. North Carolina was the first State to declare her independence of the mother country, and that more than a year in advance of the other States, and when it was proposed in the Congress of 1776, on the 1st day of July, that a general Declaration of Independence should be adopted, North Carolina eagerly embraced it, while South Carolina refused to join the other States in Congress, Delaware and New Jersey refusing with her. At last, on the 4th of the same month, when the other two States gave in, she yielded a reluctant assent, as her delegation declared, for the sake of unanimity, not because they thought the occasion justified the act.

Again, when the Constitution was referred to the several States for ratification, North Carolina in her Convention at Hillsboro', after discussing thoroughly and ably the various provisions of the United States Constitution, finally by a large majority, consisting of 100 members, rejected it, and proposed certain amendments, some of the most important of which were ultimately adopted, and now form part of the amendments of the Constitution, and even those members of her Convention who favored the adoption of the Constitution, insisted there should be amendments, but that they might be proposed together with its ratification. On the contrary, South Carolina readily adopted the Constitution, and so far as I am aware, proposed no amendments, and when General Sumpter proposed an adjournment of the Convention of that State to give time for further reflection and deliberation, his proposition was rejected by a very large majority, and the Constitution adopted by a vote of 140 for, to 73 against it.

Thus it appears, Mr. Speaker, that North Carolina was the *first* State to resist the oppression of the mother country, ready to unite with her sisters in throwing off the yoke of British thraldom; and after her liberties had been secured, still true to her history, true to the interests of her citizens, zealous of their rights, and determined to maintain and preserve them—we find her, after *full* and *mature* deliberation, rejecting the proposed Constitution because in her opinion popular rights were not sufficiently secured, and proposing and ultimately succeeding in obtaining important amendments to that instrument and refusing to come into the Union by adopting and ratifying the Constitution, until these important advantages to her citizens were gained. Having been thus guarded in adopting the Constitution, (the last State but one to ratify it,) is it remarkable, Mr. Speaker, that our good Old North State should be careful how she loses or in any manner impairs the inestimable blessings of *Constitutional liberty*, which she has been so assiduous to secure? Is it wonderful that she shall now be as *slow* to *abandon* as she was to *adopt* the Constitution? That, as she was *before* South Carolina, in asserting the rights of her citizens, she will be *behind* her in surrendering them, and that as her Constitution and laws show a greater regard for the liberty and happiness, and independence of her people, or a like regard to those great interests, will restrain her from following South Carolina in her crusade against the Constitution and the Union!

And yet, sir, notwithstanding North Carolina's early devotion to liberty, notwithstanding the care she took to secure that liberty in the adoption of the Constitution, and notwithstanding South Carolina's reluctance to follow the example of her sister in resisting the oppressions of the mother country, and notwithstanding her eagerness to come into this Union, by adopting the Constitution, she now affects to look *down* upon North Carolina with disdain, because she is not eager to quit that Union!

Sir, in view of the past history and present position of North Carolina, who is not ready to exclaim, in the language of one of her most gifted sons,

> "Carolina, Carolina, Heaven's blessings attend her!
> While we live, we will cherish, protect and defend her,
> Though the scorner may sneer at, and witlings defame her,
> Our hearts swell with gladness, whenever we name her!"

There is another subject which has been introduced by the Hon. Senator, and by the minority of the Committee, to which I desire to invite the attention of the Senate for a short time. I allude to the question of allegiance.—The minority of the Committee assert, that, "should the State of North Carolina admit, that she has no right under any circumstances to withdraw from the Union, but must rely for protection upon what has been called her natural rights, and resort to rebellion or insurrection, she releases thereby her own citizens from all allegiance to obey her commands." Sir, this I deny, and will endeavor to demonstrate its fallacy. The idea is, that by secession, a State *takes* with her all her sovereignty; by revolution she *surrenders* all. Where then are our natural rights? Gone with our political and unless therefore a State can get out of the Union by force of the talismanic word *secession*, the natural rights of her people are: but to be hung as rebels and traitors! To such straits does a false theory carry its friends! Why, sir, does not every man know, that although we were colonies of Great Britain, at the commencement of the *Revolutionary* War, emphatically a *Revolutionary* struggle, yet our officers and soldiers, when taken captive by British arms, were not treated as rebels and traitors, but as prisoners of *War;* and can it be possible that the General Government can exercise a right towards a State that may be forced to revolt, which England *had* not, and *dared* not exercise towards her colonies? Were the colonies sovereign States? The States, the advocates of secession maintain, are sovereign, and yet they may not, and cannot *resist*, as a sovereign State, but may *withdraw* as one. Sir, this doctrine is at war with the very idea of State sovereignty, for the veriest consolidationist that has ever lived, never contended that the States had *surrendered all their sovereignty*, and that the people of the several States had no political rights except under the Constitution of the United States. Have the States, as such, no power to resist unconstitutional and oppressive laws by revolution? Sir, this to my mind is, an alarming doctrine, for it amounts to this, that secession is the only safe mode for a State to assert her rights, and that one which nine tenths of the people deny.

No, sir, whenever a State sees proper to resist by resistance and bloodshed, the action of the General Government, and thereby severs the bonds that binds her to the other States of the Union, she thereby takes back all her *delegated* powers; for when disunion comes, the allegiance of the citizens of the several States must be the same, by whatever name the act is called. Now, sir, I answer this doctrine of the minority report, which is signed by the Senator, by the *speech* of the Senator. At the bottom of the 11th page of his speech, he employs this language. "If the contract (meaning the Constitution) is *violated* or *destroyed*, the parties relapse back to their *original* position and *inherent rights*."

But the Senator attacks the position of one of the distinguished Senators from this State, Mr. Badger, in which he speaks of his allegiance to the United States. Now, as I understand that Senator, I am prepared to sustain his position, and that, as I will presently shew, by the Senator (Mr. Shepard) himself. I understand Mr. Badger to mean simply this, that as regards the Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, his allegiance was due to the General Government. If this be not the case, what becomes of that provision which declares that the Constitution and laws passed in pursuance thereof shall be the Supreme law of the land. How can they be supreme, if any and every State has the right to require her citizens while in the Union to *resist* them? Does not every State, while in the Union, owe *allegiance* herself to the Constitution and laws in pursuance thereof, and can she require resistance where she has promised obedience?

Sir, the Senator (Mr. Shepard) himself, as before shewn, says that nullification is an absurdity. Now, sir why is it an absurdity? because, to use the gentleman's own language, on the 7th page of his speech, it "would be reducing the Government to the old Confederacy." Now, sir, if the States, while *in* the Union, cannot resist or oppose the laws, so neither can they require or authorise one or more of the citizens to resist or oppose them.—Why, sir, you nor I, nor any Senator on this floor, could take a seat, till first taking an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and then the Constitution of the State, *not* inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States. Could any of us have become members of this Senate by simply swearing to support the Constitution of the State? And what is this oath, but the oath of allegiance? If in matters touching the authority of the General Government, our allegiance is *primarily* and alone due to North Carolina; this oath is not only an absurdity, but it is profanity. Why, sir, are we so studious in all the charters we grant to companies, to insert the clause, that they shall pass no by-law inconsistent with the Constitution of this State or of the United States? Mr. Badger did not mean that in matters purely *local*, or in those cases where power had not been delegated to the General Government, his allegiance was not due in the first instance or exclusively to his own State, but that where his State had transferred power to the General Government, she had transferred allegiance with it. This was the very idea of Gen Lee, when he said in the Virginia Convention, "In all local matters I shall be a Virginian; in those of a general nature, I shall not forget that I am an American"

So likewise of Gen. Jackson in his Proclamation: "The States (says he,) severally have not retained their *entire* sovereignty. It has been shown that, in becoming parts of a nation, not members of a *league*, they surrendered many of their essential parts of sovereignty. The right to make treaties, declare war, lay taxes, exercise exclusive judicial and legislative powers, were all of them functions of sovereign power. The States then for all these purposes, were no longer sovereign. The *allegiance* of their citizens was *transferred*, in the first instance, to the Government of the United States, they became American citizens and owed obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and to laws made in conformity with the powers it vested in Congress. How then can that State be said to be sovereign and independent, whose citizens owe obedience to laws not made by it, and whose magistrates are sworn to disregard those laws when they come in conflict with those passed by another. What shows *conclusively* that the States cannot be said to have reserved undivided sovereignty, is, that they expressly asked the right to punish treason, not treason against their seperate power, but treason against the United States. Treason is an offence against sovereignty, and sovereignty must reside with the power to punish it.

"But the reserved rights of the States are not less sacred because they have for their common interest, made the General Government the depository of these powers."

Mr. Speaker, I regret very much that the minority of the Committee have though proper to introduce the question about *State allegiance* at all, for although I impute no such motive, (as I impeach the motives of no man,) yet it is calculated to have the effect of drawing an unnecessary and *odious* distinctions between those who vote for, and who conscientiously oppose this resolution. Sir, we who oppose this doctrine are not to be held up as traitors. While I conceive it is our bounden duty to do all we can consistent with our rights and honor to preserve the Union of these States as guarantieing to us the greatest amount of blessings ever vouchsafed by a merciful God; yet if the Old North State shall ever find that her situation in the Union is no longer tolerable consistent with her honor and her duty, *then*, when the storm comes, we will lash ourselves to the good old ship of State, and our united voice to her shall be,

> "We will shield thee, and succor thee,
> Or perish there too."

Sir, the present position of North Carolina is peculiar and commanding, and such as no other State in the South presents, and her course will have a corresponding influence on the destinies of this mighty Country. She is the key stone of the Southern Arch, a sort of wall that separates and keeps apart, the waters of abstraction on the one hand from those of ultraism on the other.

Let her beware, therefore, how she suffers herself to be hitched on to the car of South Carolina. Sir, it is my deliberate opinion, that if we pass these resolutions of the minority and declare for secession, we will do much, very much, to drive South Carolina out of the Union, and will, by the act, have very far committed our own State, to *her cause* and *her destiny*. The future course of South Carolina will depend essentially upon the course of her Southern sisters. She is at this moment taking steps to get up a Southern Congress to form a Southern Confederacy, and invites us to join her. She is making extensive military preparations, and, as I believe, doing all she can, through her influential men, to keep up the excitement of the public mind, hoping, in the mean time, that the other Southern States will join her in her warfare against the Union; and if they will do so, she most assuredly will break up this Union. But if, as I hope will be the case, the other States of the South refuse to join her, she will relapse back as she did in 1833.

I concur, Mr. Speaker, in the main, with the resolutions of the majority, except that one which proposes a tax on Northern merchandise. That, I think, unconstitutional and inexpedient, and I shall, at the proper time, offer as a substitute, a resolution declaring uncompromising hostility to any and every species of protection to Northern manufactures, so long as the agitation of Slavery continues at the North, with a request that our Senators and Representatives will conform their course thereto.

I heartily approve of that resolution of the majority, which makes it incumbent upon the Governor to convene the Legislature in the event of the repeal or essential modification of the Fugitive Slave law. Sir, should the North (which I do not believe,) become so reckless to her obligations, to the spirit of compromise, under which alone the Constitution was formed, as to interfere with that law which is but an emanation of the Constitution itself, or in any other way interfere with or disregard our rights, the time will have arrived for the *people* not the *legislature* of North Carolina, to decide as to "the mode and measure of redress," and it will be the duty of the Legislature to take

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DAILY REGISTER.

DAILY ISSUE.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 4th.

GOV. MANLY—THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The "Standard" labors hard to commit us to some reflections upon the Board of Directors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. We have already, once, disclaimed any such intention. Unless the Editor is particularly anxious that we should withdraw this disclaimer, with reference to *himself*, we must still persist therein.

With regard to the "Standard's" statement about *the number of Pupils* in the Institution, at the time of Gov. Manly's Report, or any other time, we make and have made no issue. We simply say that Gov. Manly has made neither misstatements nor mistakes, as charged. He was not reporting for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, nor undertaking to give the condition of the establishment, nor the number of Pupils, *except so far as the Literary Board was concerned.* It was his duty to ascertain from the Superintendent the number of State Pupils, *beneficiaries of the State*, for the last scholastic year, which ended in May 1850, so as to charge their Counties with their support.—The Superintendent accordingly gave him the number and names of this class of pupils, and stated the number at *eighteen*, and not *twenty*, as falsely stated.—But the "Standard" reiterates the assertion, that the list in question contained the names of those pupils only, whose Counties had not paid. Again, we say, this is not true—the list purported to contain the names *of all* those supported by the Public; and of those eighteen, three, from Granville and Northampton, *had paid.* Without those, there were but *fifteen* State pupils. The question, therefore, to the Superintendent, was, not to be informed as to the *whole number of pupils*, as well those supported out of their own means, as those supported by the State; *but solely the latter class*, for the scholastic year that had closed and *not* for the current year! Why, then, this attempt at mystification, on the part of the Editor of the "Standard?" He is a Director, and knows, or ought to know, how many STATE PUPILS there were in May last? If, in reality, he is as ignorant of the condition of this establishment, and the application of its funds, as his articles indicate, our disinterested advice to him, is, to *resign* and let a more efficient hand take his place.

As to the statement that the Governor made a mistake of $5,000 in the financial part of his report, we deny this too. He made no mistake. He stated that, in 1849 $5,000 of the *Common School Fund* had been withdrawn from that Fund and placed to the credit of the Deaf and Dumb Institute—*not* for "Educational purposes;" but to pay a bond of that amount, given *by* the Superintendent to the builders, and which the Legislature, by Resolution, directed to be paid out of that Fund. This is a plain statement of *facts*—they speak for themselves.

The "Standard" next enquires, in mysterious italics, if we are willing to let an expression incidentally employed in our former article—"or is the annual appropriation to be devoted to *certain other purposes?*"—go without explanation! By no means, if the Board of Directors suspect therein the existence of any insinuation against themselves. What we meant was simply this: was the balance of the appropriation, after defraying educational expenses, to be devoted to the erection of new buildings, &c.? We believe that a Bill, making provision for some such purpose, is, at present, before one of the branches of the Assembly. We are of opinon, that a curtailment of the appropriation, and the application of the amount to more useful purposes, is preferable. Why the Editor of the "Standard" should have placed such emphasis on the expression, we are unable to say, unless, as already suggested, it is itching to pit us, *nolens volens*, against the Board of Directors—in which case, we repeat, we will withdraw our disclaimer, so far as that Editor is concerned, as a matter of accommodation!!

We are pleased to learn that we were mistaken in our suspicions as to the immediate participation of the Superintendent of the Institution in this attack upon the Governor. We give him the benefit of the "Standard's" denial, that far. We will not ask that paper to do the same by Gov. Manly, but we feel it due to ourselves to state, that that gentleman has had no other connection with the articles that have appeared in this paper, than to give us access, at our own solicitation, to those portions of the Books of the Literary Board, bearing on the subject. The articles have emanated from our own pen, and been instigated by no other motives than of seeing justice done, not so much to a political as to a *personal* friend. We here take leave of the subject. Gov. Manly's official career has closed. It has been no bed of roses to him; an accumulation of responsibilities attended the commencement of his Administration, and accompanied it throughout; and he would have been more than mortal, if, in the discharge of them all, he had given universal satisfaction. Whatever else may be urged, in any quarter, against the manner in which he has fulfilled his trust, no man will impute to him other than conscientious motives and the strictest integrity. Relying upon that assurance, and enjoying that calm, which, the Poet tells us, is "above all earthly dignities," he can afford to incur the attacks with which the "Raleigh Standard," for party ends, follows him even into his retirement!

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.

We regret to hear of the death of HENRY I TOOLE, Esq., Editor of the "Wilmington Aurora." He died in Wilmington, on the evening of the 28th ult., in the 41st year of his age.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 3rd, 1851.

Mr. Cameron, from the Committee on Corporations, to whom had been referred the bill to incorporate the Wilmington Gas Light Company, reported the same back to the Senate recommending its passage. Mr. Woodfin, from the Judiciary, reported the bill to amend the act of 1846-'7, chapter 12, and recommended its passage. Also, the memorial relating to public executions and asked to be discharged from its further consideration; which was concurred in. Also, a bill to protect the Patrol and recommended its passage. Also, the bill concerning divorces, and recommended its passage. Also, the Bill to make real estates assets and to facilitate the settement of estates and recommended its passage. Also, the bill to amend an act passed at the session of 1844-'5, entitled an act to amend the 7th section of the revised Statutes entitled "guardian and ward" and recommended its rejection.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported to the Senate the bill to amend an act passed at the last session, entitled an act to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Watauga, and recommended its rejection. Also, a memorial from citizens of Duplin and Lenoir Counties, against the incorporation of religious societies and especially of the Sons of Temperance, and asked to be discharged from its farther consideration. Also, unfavourably on the memorial from the citizens of Cleaveland County in relation to an act incorporating the town of Shelby, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Washington introduced a bill regulating the proceedings, when the estate of a deceased person is insolvent. Read and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Richardson introduced a bill to incorporate a Bank in the town of Wadesboro', in the County of Anson. Read and referred to Committee on Corparations, and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for the incorporation of turnpike and Plank Road Companies, which was amended, passed its third reading and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Barringer called up the bill to facilitate the taking of testimony before Referees, Arbitrators, &c., which was read second time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Washington, the Senate proceedod to consider the bill to improve the public roads in North Carolina, which after undergoing sundry amendments, was rejected, Ayes 22; Noes 22. Mr. Collins demanding the yeas and nays.—The affirmative and negative vote being equal, the Speaker voted in the negative.

The Speaker announced the special order of the day, to wit: the unfinished business of yesterday, being the Resolutions and report on the subject of Negro Slavery; whereupon, the Senate again resolved itself into Committee of the whole to take them into consideration, (Mr. Cameron in the Chair,) and after a short time spent in their discussion by Messrs. Gilmer and Shepard, the Committee reported and asked leave to sit again. Leave was granted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. R. M. Saunders presented a memorial of Messrs. D. Cosby & Son, contractors for building the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, in relation to the execution of said contract, and stating that "they are ready and desirous to do what is right in the premises," and praying that honorable body "to protect them from wrong and injustice."—Mr. S. also introduced the following resolutions which passed their first reading:

WHEREAS a difference has arisen between the Literary Board and the Messrs. Cosby, the contractors for the building of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; and it being desirable to have the matter settled at an early day and to the satisfaction of the parties interested—

Be it therefore Resolved, That Thomas D. Hogg and William F. Collins, together with James E. Allen, of Oxford, and Jacob W. Holt, of Warrenton, be appointed commissioners to settle the matter in dispute according to the principles of Equity and Justice; and their award, or the award of any three of them, shall be final—and that the Literary Board be authorized to execute the same.

Resolved further, That Messrs. Allen and Holt be allowed five dollars per day for their attendance on said board, to be paid according to the award of said commissioners.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Davidson, a bill to incorporate the Western Plank Road Company. Passed first reading and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. G. W. Hayes, a bill to authorize the transfer of the Books, Bonds, &c, from the Treasurer's office to the Agent of the State for the collection of Cherokee Land Bonds. Passed first reading, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Amis, a memorial of W. W. White, praying for the payment of a sum of money due for hauling wood for the Raleigh and Gaston Road; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Stevenson, a bill to incorporate Neuse River Navigation Company. Passed first reading, and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Rayner, a bill to amend an act passed at the session of 1818-'9, to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company. Passed 1st reading.

Mr. Holland, a bill concerning the Trustees of the county of Cleveland. Passed first reading and was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Newsom, a bill to incorporate the Neuse River Manufacturing Company; and

Mr. A. M. Foster, a bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Howard, out of portions of Wilkes and Caldwell; which bills passed their first reading and were referred to appropriate Committees.

Mr. Holland, a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of amending the present law concerning lands belonging to deceased persons, so that their lands may be sold without incurring such great expenses in the Courts of Equity. Adopted.

Mr. Pigott, a bill to vest in the President and Directors of the Literary Fund all property that shall hereafter escheat to the State. Passed first reading, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES,

Mr. Eaton, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill making it the duty of Clerks of the Superior Courts to take bonds in cases of issuing writs of *recordari*, with a substitute embracing writs of certiorari; the bill was amended by adopting the substitute, and passed its second reading.

Mr. Steele moved that the House go into Committee of the whole and take up the Slavery Resolutions.

The motion of Mr. Steele prevailed, and the House went into Committee of the whole. Mr. Jones in the chair, and took up

THE SLAVERY RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Avery addressed the Committee. He supported the resolutions reported by the minority of the Committee, contending for the right of secession. Mr. A took the position that the State was sovereign and that the General Government was not, &c., &c.

Mr. Eaton asked Mr. A. if no allegiance was due to the General Government, how could treason be committed against the United States?

Mr Avery answered in a confused manner, but was understood to say that the allegiance of the citizen was due to the U. State Government only through the State Government—that the President called upon the Governor and the Governor upon the citizen, and if he resisted the power of the State, it was treason.

Mr. Eaton remarked that Congress had passed laws for the punishment of treason, the constitutionality of which no one had questioned. He did not rise to make a speech now, but expected to express his views upon all the subjects embraced in the resolutions before the debate closed.

Mr. Dargan spoke at length on the resolutions, taking strong ground in favor of the doctrine of secession.

The House took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Scott introduced a resolution, proposing to adjourn *sine die* on the 20th inst. Laid on the table.

Mr. Erwin moved that the House take up, on their second reading, the resolutions offered by him yesterday in relation to a tariff for the protection of articles manufactured in non-slaveholding States; which motion prevailed, and the resolutions were read the second time.

A debate ensued of considerable interest, in which Messrs. Rayner, Erwin, D. A. Barnes, Stevenson and Steele participated.

After the discussion, a motion was made to adjourn, but it was decided in the negative—ayes 10, noes 105.

Mr. Caldwell moved to amend, by striking out the word *resolved*, and inserting the one on the same subject offered by Mr. Rayner in his series. The amendment was rejected—ayes 32, noes 72.

The question then recurring on the passage of the resolutions on their 2nd reading, Mr. Barnes called for a division of the question.

The first resolution passed by a vote of—ayes 104, noes 1.

The question was then taken on the 2d resolution, and it passed—ayes 50, noes 31.

Mr. D A. Barnes then moved to amend the 3rd resolution by adding a clause, which left it to the representative in Congress to determine whether an increase of the tariff was necessary.

Mr. Foster, of Davidson, moved to amend the amendment by declaring that the resolution was intended only as an expression of the opinion of the Legislature, and that the Representative was left to exercise his own discretion.

The amendment of Mr. Foster was rejected—ayes 32, nays 75.

The amendment of Mr. Barnes was also rejected—ayes 36, nays 68.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell moved to amend by inserting after the word "increased," the words "under existing circumstances;" which motion was rejected—ayes 23, nays 71.

A motion to adjourn was rejected—ayes 19, nays 79.

The 4th resolution then passed—ayes 84, nays 8.

The preamble passed with but one dissenting voice.

The House then adjourned, at 8½ o'clock.

PEEBLES, WHITE & DAVIS,
Grocers and Commission Merchants
Old Street, Petersburg, Va,

KEEP always on hand a large and well assorted supply of Groceries, and pay particular attention to the sale of Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and all other kinds of produce.

LEMUEL PEEBLES,
THOMAS WHITE,
PETER R. DAVIS, JR.

Petersburg July 20 - 58 1y

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly, now in Session, to incorporate a Savings Bank, to be located in the town of Jackson, Northampton County.

Nov. 26th. 1850, 96 4w

BECKWITH'S ANTI-BILIOUS
PILLS.

THOSE who desire an article prepared of highly Anti-Bilious properties, without Mercury, will not be disappointed in the use of these valuable Pills.—None are genuine without the written signature of the proprietor. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

House and Sign Painting.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to execute in a workman-like manner, all kinds of
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.
Glazing, Guilding, imitation of all kinds of Marble and every variety of wood.

All orders left at Mrs Hardie's, opposite the Market House, will receive prompt attention.

WHITLOCK & HARDIE.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850. tf 74

WANTED TO HIRE!

A Good Nurse, for whom liberal wages will be given if application, be made immediately. Apply at this Office.

Dec., 13th, 1850. tf 101

O *CALF SKINS, LINING, &c.*
I. BURCH keeps constantly on hand, Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Shoe finding, &c. &c.
Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1850. 80

Heartt & Litchford
DEALERS IN STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS.
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 83

WHITE WASH BRUSHES.

A LARGE supply of various sizes, just received and for sale low.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Raleigh April 23d 1850. 33

BUSINESS COATS.

125 CHEAP TWEED COATS, at a very low price.

E. L. HARDING & CO,
Raleigh, October 12th, 1850. 82

Just received by Express, this day, a lot of fine French Merinos, assorted colors; ALSO, a lot of Jenny Lind Trimmings.

EVANS & WILLIAMS.
Oct., 21st, 1850. 85

New Music Book.

CANTICA LAUDIS, or the American book of Church Music. By Lowell Mason and Geo. Webb.

ALSO
THE HOME ALTAR.

AN Appeal in behalf of Family Worship, with Prayers and Hymns, for family use. By the Rev. Charles F. Deems.

H. D. TURNER.
Nov. 8th, 1850. 90

Young Ladies Institute,
SALISBURY, N. C.
Rev. Professor Morgan Principal,

IS amply furnished for the reception and comfort of 30 boarding pupils, and for their instruction in all the studies of a liberal and ornamental education, at an expense of 130 to 200 dollars a year, ending in June. Circulars sent to applicants.

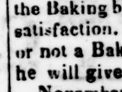
Nov. 11th, 1850. 1m 91

RANGERS NOTICE.

TAKEN up and entered on my Stray Book according to law, by Michael Walter living six miles north of the Court House of the County of Cabarrus and town of Concord, a stray horse of the following description: age supposed to be 12 or 13 years; color rather a chesnut sorrel; height 17 hands, shod round, with a roached mane. Said stray was appraised on the 22nd day of November, 1850, to the sum of $20. JOHN MEANS, Ranger.

Dec. 9th. 1850. 99

FOR SALE OR RENT.



THE Subscriber has on hand, several second-handed Pianos, which he would sell low for *cash*, or rent by the month—They are in good repair, mostly modern style, with six Octaves. W. WHITAKER.

Raleigh, Dec. 21, 1850. 103

UNION HOTEL.
San Francisco,
CALIFORNIA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT has been recently fitted up, in Pacific St., near Sansome, which is convenient to the business parts of the City, also to the City Hall, and other public buildings; and within a few minutes walk of the principal Steamboat landings.

The Proprietor, from his long experience in the business in the City of New York, (having been connected with Lovejoy's Hotel for several years) feels confident that those who may visit his House will find there the comforts of a home.

GEORGE BROWN,
Proprietor.
San Francisco, Aug. 1850. 72 9w

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANnounce T. M. OLIVER, Esq., as a Candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward, at the ensuing Municipal Election, on the 3rd Monday in January.

Dec. 30, 1850. 1 to

MACCARONI.

ANOTHER Supply just received and for sale by R. TUCKER & SON.
Raleigh, Dec. 31st, 1850. 1

L. B. WALKER.

HARD to beat for the accommodation of the citizens of Raleigh, would say that he has in his employ two as good workmen as can be procured anywhere. He has been at considerable expense in the Baking business, and will do all in his power to give satisfaction. It is with the citizens to say, whether or not a Bakery should be supported. At any rate, he will give the business a fair trial this Winter.

November 15th, 1850. 92

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
FALL STYLE FOR 1850.

SOMETHING entirely new and decidedly elegant. Call and examine.

R. TUCKER & SON.
August 26th, 1850. 69

NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE.

THE Subscriber takes this opportuni y of announcing to the people of No th Carolina, that he intends to open in this City, in December next,

A MUSIC STORE,

where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music, and Musical Instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 80 tf

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, having made arrangemen with Mrs. Frances Wilson of Norfolk, will be in the receipt of a regular supply of the finest

Norfolk Oysters,

together with fresh fish, smoked beef, beef tongues, and other rare luxuries, and he flatters himself, by using his best exertions to please, to receive a liberal support.

His regular supply of Oysters will commence about the 1st of November, and continue through the season.

He has engaged a part of **Mr. Willis Scott's** house on the corner of Market Square and Wilmington Street, where he will be pleased to receive the orders of Mrs. Wilson's former friends and customers.

H. J. POWELL.

Raleigh, October 25th, 1850.

BUSINESS COATS.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats; just opened—at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Nov. 15th, 1850. 92

Wanted.

A GOOD House-maid. Enquire at this office.

Raleigh, Aug. 6th, 1850. 63 3t

FORWARDING.

I WILL attend to the forwarding of all Goods at Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the usual commission; and will, in all cases, forward by first boat without reference to *lines*. All orders for purchasers will be strictly attended to. Direct to care of

W. BRANSON,

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

April16, 1850. 31 tf

English, Goshen, and Parmesan Chees,-just to hand

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh September 21st, 1850. 76

MYER'S CELEBRATED CHEWing Tobacco; Imported Cigars of different Brands. Just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

October 8th, 1850. 81

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS.

JUST received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1850. 80

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 17, 1850. 66

PRIME SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

And the best Imported Cigars,

MAY BE FOUND AT

HENRY KEIM'S

GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,

And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries

1 Doz. Guitars, on hand, from $1 to $35.

4 Doz. Violins, from $1 to $25.

A Variety of Accordeons.

HENRY KEIM.

Nov. 24th, 1850. 95

NEGRO CLOTHING.

WE have a large assortment of Negro Clothing, all kinds of Jackets, Over Coats, Pants and Vests, that we will sell cheaper than the goods can be purchased, much less to have them made. To which we invite the heads of families who have their ervants to supply.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Oct. 12, 1850. 82

N. PERRY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

SYCAMORE STREET,

3 doors above Bank, PETERBURG, Va.

SUPERIOR

Ready Made Clothing,

AND

GENTLEMEN'S

UNDER DRESS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS,

CRAVATS, STOCKS,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

SUSPENDERS,

UMBRELLAS. TRUNKS, &c.

September 8th, 1850. 73 tf.

TO PAINTERS.

The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion.

CONTAINING Rules and Regulations in Everything relating to the Arts of Painting, Gilding, Varnishing and Glass Staining.

H. D. TURNER.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

NO. 2, Vol. 11, S. C. Reports, being the decisions at the August Term, has just been issued rom this Office.

November 26th, 1850. ot

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on the first Monday in January next, at their Banking House in this City.

C. DEWEY Cashier.

Raleigh Nov: 30th, 1850 td 97

SARATOGA WATER.

IN Quarts and Pints, just received and fo sale a the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

2000 Acres of Land.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his land lying within three miles of Raleigh, on both sides of the road to Fayetteville.

The above land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Tobacco or Cotton, is well watered and healthy, and can be advantageously divided into three or four tracts, to suit small farmers, or residences for persons from the lower country.

Notes at interest, or Young Negroes will be received in Payment.

Persons desirous of seeing the above land will call on the Subscriber, or, in his absence, his Brother on the Premises.

JOSEPH T. HUNTER.

Sept, 23rd, 1850. 6w 77

S. F. PHILLIPS,

ATTENDS THE COURTS in the Counties of Orange, Alamance, Wake and Chatham.

apel ChHill, N. C., May 24, 1849. 24

TEA! TEA! TEA!

IMPERIAL, Young Hyson and Gunpowder, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Nov. 21st, 1850. 94

TO INVALIDS.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medicinal purposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrante, Marshalls and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

Nov, 21st. 94

CLOTHING BAZAAR.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Fashionable Clothing,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber enters the field of competition with a large and well selected assortment of ll the new styles of Fashionable Garments for the Fall and Winter Trade. Determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the 'Clothing Bazaar,' every effort has been made to produce styles of Clothing well adapted to this market; from the very lowest price to the finest quality of Clothing. Customers can depend upon finding our garments well made, however low the price.

Merchants are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined not to be undersold by any house in the trade.

The fancy Department is full, embracing English French and Italian Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, Collars, &c, which will be sold at the lowest prices, by

N. PERRY.

Petersburg, Sept 8th, 1850, tf 73

SELF-PROTECTORS,

TO TRAVELLERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS

The greatest modern Improvement in Fire-Arms.

ELF-COCKING & SELF-REVOLVING POCKET PISTOLS.

DAILY EXPECTED, a large importation of fine Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot-Bags, Bird-bags, &c., &c., all which will be sold low.

C. B. ROOT.

MUSTARD.

ENGLISH, French and American, of superior quality. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

v 21st, 93

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior **Cigars Smoking and Chewing Tobacco**, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 21st. 94

Pleasant Grove Academy,

FRANKLIN COUNTY,

North Carolina.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 6th of January next, under the charge of Mr. Edwin L. Barrett, a gentleman eminently qualified to instruct in all the branches taught in preparatory schools The Academy will be neat and comfortable, situated about 200 yards from the residence of the subscriber, known to be one of the most healthy locations in the State, and equidistant from Louisburg and the Shocco Springs.

Board can be had with the Subscriber, at $6,50 per month, and also in the families of Mr. Joseph J. Jones, Mr. Thomas Person, Mrs Elizabeth Branch and others, all convenient to the Academy, at the above rates.

Parents and guardians may rest assured, that every attention will be paid, both to the morals and literary pursuits of the students; and owing to the healthiness of the situation, the purity of the water and the morality of the neighborhood, the public and particularly those living in the lower country, would do well to give this institution a trial.

TUITION PER SESSION.

For the Languages, and higher English branches,	$15
Lower English branches,	10

Address the Subscriber, Louisburg, N. C.

WM. J. BRANCH.

December 1st, 1850. 4tw 99

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

CONSISTING of Jackets and Pantaloons, attached and detached Over Coats, &c. To which we invite the attention of the Ladies.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

October 14. 84

NOTICE,

Is hereby given that application will be made by the undersigned to the present Legislature, for relief on account of injuries sustained on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

MARY W. FULLER.

Dec. 21, 1850. 103

To my Town & Country friends.

THE Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his Town and Country friends to his stock of Family Groceries, which he is determined to sell on as good terms as any one in the place. Among his stock may be found.

80 Bbbls. best Petersburg Flour—whole and half barrels.

2 Hhds. Bright and Dry P. R. Sugar,
5 bbls do do N. O. do
6 do *Crushed* do
5 do Clarified do
4 do Pulverized do
1 Package best Loaf do
Rio, Laguira and Java Coffe,
Imperial and Black Tea, a fine article,
Tallow, Adamantine and Sperm candles,
Washing and Fancy Soaps,
Crane's Wash mixture—a superior article,
A fine lot imported segars—different brands,
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather; and many articles in the Grocery and Confectionary line.

Give me a call, and I am determined not to be undersold by Jew or Gentile.

L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Nov. 7th 1850. 91

National Hotel.

NO. 5 COURTLAND STREET, NEW YORK.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT having passed into the hands of Mr. Geo. Seeley, formerly of the Eastern Pearl St. House, has been recently improved by the addition of

FORTY NEW ROOMS,

And has also been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished for the accomodation of the Public.

It is the aim of the Proprietor to render the **NATIONAL** quite equal to any of its cotemporaries in all those essentials that contribute to the reputation of a well conducted and well ordered Hotel.

The House is of the largest size, eligibly located, within three doors of Broadway, and in all respects conveniently arranged to promote the comfort and convenience of Guests. Persons visiting New York are respectfully invited to make their home at this Hotel during their stay in the City.

GEORGE SEELEY,

Proprietor.

New York, June 28, 1850. 53 6m

To Physicians, Chemists &c,

THE Subscribers offer Physicians a large and well selected assortment of pure

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

They would also invite the atttention of Chemists and Lecturers to their stock of

Pure Re-agents Chemicals and Chemical Wares.

Priced Catalogues furnished upon application, post-paid.

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, 6th and Arch Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

September 1st, 1850. 6m- 71

C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

Charleston, s. C.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and those who purchase Dry Goods, in their city, that they are now prepared to offer a large, choice and well assorted Stock of **Foreign and Fancy Dry Goods.**

As they receive the bulk of their Goods, *direct* from European Ports, they feel assured of being able to compete successfully with any other Market in the United States.

209 King, North West Corner of King and Mar-

August 24th, 1850. w3m

WORKS BY THE REV. C B TAYLOR.

RECORDS of a good Man's Life,
Margaret, or the Pearl.
Scenes in a Clergyman's life,
Earnestness.

H. D. TURNER.

Nov. 12th, 1850. 91

MERINO DRAWERS AND SHIRTS,

10 Dozen just at hand, Very cheap.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Superior Family Flour, made at Col. Thomas McGehee's Mill.

For Sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Ladies Shoes and Slippers.

JUST received, by Express, direct from the manufactory.

Ladies Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes, (Ties and Buskins,)
do do and do Slippers.

ALSO ON HAND.

100 pieces Light and Dark Calico,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,

With a general assortment of

Dry Goods.	Hats and Shoes,
Lawns and Ginghams,	Groceries,
Cambrics and Jaconetts,	Crockery.

For sale, low, by

J. BROWN,

No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, August 6th, 1850. 63

Sedgwick Female SEMINARY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

TERMS per session of five months (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60,00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20,00
Use of Instruments,	3,00
Latin and French, each,	10,00
Incidental expenses,	1,00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, Principal.

November 2 [illegible] 1850. 4t 96

Notice.

THE Subscriber has determined to locate in this City, and having procured a sufficient number of competent assistants, is prepared to execute in the most finished Style, all kinds of

PAINTING, GLAZING, AND RE-GLAZING

Orders from the City or surrounding Country, if left at the Drug Store of P. F. Pescud, will be promply executed and satisfaction guarantied.

Reference as to ability, character, &c., will be given to all who may wish to patronise him.

WM. M. OVERBY.

Raleigh May 20, 1850. 41

Soldiers Claims.

THE undersigned having much experience and success in the business, still takes military claims for Bounty lands and Pensions for prosecution before the government, on very reasonable terms, and with the utmost faithfulness and dispatch. All letters to him, from claimants, must be postage paid.

☞ The last Congress gave lands to all the officers and Soldiers who served one month or longer, and if dead, to their widows and minor children, in all the wars of the United States, since 1790.

And provision is now also made for pensions Widows of Soldiers of the Revolution, who married before the year 1800.

He can furnish information concerning the grades of officers of the Revolutionary War, which is all important to claimants, and difficult to procure elsewhere. His charges will be moderate.

*** Any information concerning the heirs of the following officers of the Revolution will be thankfully received, viz:

Thomas Clark,	James Hogan,
Alexander Martin,	Wm. Davis,
James Martin,	John White,
James Moore,	Joshua Boman.

He can also furnish a copy of the rolls of the Officers and Soldiers of the State of North Carolina in the war with Great Britain, declared 18th of June 1812, giving in many instances the length of service, their respective offices and Regiments; the time of entering the service ☞ also the deserters, and every particular to facilitate the Collection of their Claims. ☜ Every agent should have a copy. Cost —only $10 each county!

J. H. KIRKHAM,

Raleigh N. C.

Raleigh, November 1st, 1850. 88

☞ Standard copy.

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS,

And the Public Generally.

HAVING associated with me in the Clothing business, Mr. Silvester Smith, it will henceforward be conducted under the firm of J. J. Biggs & co. Mr. Smith has been long known as a Merchant Tailor, but is now turning his attention to the Ready Made business, and it is the design of the New firm, to keep up a large assortment of all kinds of

Ready Made Clothing,

Our Stock of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, will also be kept up, a beautiful assortment of which is now being opened, embracing all the latest styles.

Mr. PEACH will attend to the Cutting Department, as heretofore.

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th 1850. 8 46t

New Goods!

SEPTEMBER, 1850.

Peebles, Scott & White,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

WE beg leave to announce to our friends and customers that we are now in possession of our stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

embracing a general assortment of the most fashionable style of Foreign and Domestic Fabrics, suited to the Fall and Winter Trade.

We respectfully solicit an examination of our assortment by Country Merchants, as well as those buying at retail.

Our stock is large and commodious. In it will be found all the leading articles usually kept in a Fashionable Dry Goods Store.

PEEBLES, SCOTT & WHITE.

Sept. 22nd, 1850. 77

HOUSE PAINTING.

THE undersigned having purchased JERRY, well known as an excellent and skilful

House Painter,

hereby gives notice, that he will hire him out by the day or job, on liberal terms. Persons desiring his services will please apply to Mills H. Brown, in this place, or to the subscriber, at Fish Dam, Wake.

CALVIN J. ROGERS.

Dec. 21st, 1850. 2m 103

BLAKE'S

Patent Fire Proof Paint.

☞ This most singular substance, in a few months after applied, turns to *Slate or Stone*, forming a complete coat of Mail, protecting whatever is covered from the action of Fire and Weather. It has now been tested more than six years and shows that TIME and the ELEMENTS only seem to *indurate* or *harden* the substance; it seems to be a perfect desideratum for all outside painting that has for centuries been sought in vain. For all descriptions of buildings, either Brick, Wood, or roofs of Wood or Metal, there is nothing equal to it. So highly are its Fire proof qualities appreciated in Akron, Ohio, where it is best known, that all the Insurance Companies have published that they will Insure Buildings well covered with it at a much lower premium than those covered with Tin or Zinc, as it has been tried in several fires there and stood much longer than either. For Rail Road Depots Bridges, Steamboat and Car decks, for all kinds of Iron, it forms a coating nearly as hard as the Iron itself and never cleaves off.

A large supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Dec. 3rd, 1850. 97

J. HENRY HARRISS,

UPHOLISTERER AND MATTRESS MAKER.

WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of the best Bed Mattresses of all kinds—including the much approved SHUCK AND COTTON MATTRESS, which will be found a perfect luxury, either in Summer or Winter. Also,

SOFAS, LOUNGES, EASY CHAIRS,

&c.,

manufactured in every style to order.

Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and all work warranted to be done in the best and most workmanlike manner.

N. B. The public will please bear in mind that I attend personally to the manufacture of my Mattresses, Sofas, Lounges &c

Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1850. 89 tf

A LOT OF THOMASTOWN LIME,

Just received and for Sale by

R TUCKER & SON.

November 28th, 1850. 97

THE

VOL. LII.

THE DAILY REG

SEATON GA

EDITOR AND PROP

THE SEMI-WEEKLY R

Is issued on Wednesdays and per annum in advance; $4,50 if six months; and $5 if not paid u of the year.

THE WEEKLY REG

Is issued every Wednesday within four months; otherwise $

BUSINESS DIRE

RALEIGH POST

MAIL ARRANGEM

Northern Mail—By Rail R 1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m

Southern—Two-horse stage, m., closes at 12 m.

Greensborough—Four-horse day, Wednesday and Saturday closes Sunday, Wednesday an

Newbern—Four-horse stage, Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., a Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.

Tarborough—Two-horse sta Wednesday and Friday at 10 p day, Wednesday and Saturday

Pittsborough—Two horse sta and Thursday at 7 p. m., a and Tuesday at 9 p. m.

Roxborough—One-horse mai 9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p

Holly Springs—Horse Mai 4 p. m., and closes Thursday a

Letters should be in the Offi before the time of closing.

The Office will be open every day, from 8 o'clock a. m. until

On Sunday, it will be open fr and one hour directly after th Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH

UP STAIRS

SMITH'S BUIL

FAYETTEVILLE

Open from 7 A. M. to

NO ADMITTANCE WITHI

Rates	First 10 wo
Raleigh to Petersburg,	30 cts.
" " Richmond	32 "
" " Washington	44 "
" " Baltimore	54 "
" " Philadelphia	74 "
" " New York	84 "
" " Fayetteville	21 "
" " Cheraw	28 "
" " Charleston	50 "
" " Macon	97 "
" " Montgomery	116 "
" " Mobile	138 "
" " New Orleans	172 "

And all the places on this and munication in proportion to dista

OFFICE

OF THE NORTH

Mutual Insurance

RALEIGH

Second Floor, Smith's Block, Office.

OFFICE

OF THE NORTH

Mutual Life Insuranc

RALEIGH

Opposite the Post Office—u Hall.

BANK OF CAP

DISCOUNT DAY. T

Board Meets at 11

BANKING HOURS FR

W. H. JONES, C

F. C. HILL, Tel

Exchange, Baltimore, Philad 1 per ct. premium.

Virginia and South Carolina the denomination of $5 and up

BANK OF THE

OFFICERS OF T

Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't.
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
Seymour W. Whiting, Tel
Daniel DuPre, Bookkeeper
Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.

Hours of business from 10

DISCOUNT DAY, WE

Board of Directors mee

BANK RATES FOR SELLI

Sight Checks on New York ½
" " " Philadelphia ½
" " " Baltimore ½

Notes of the South Carolina received.

J. D. WILL

FORWARDING AND

MERCHA

FAYETTEV

NORTH CARO

uly 19th, 1850.